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APPLICATION N	Ю.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/805,066		03/19/2004	Bennett M. Butters	385478006US	7922
25096	7590	09/23/2004		EXAMINER	
PERKINS COIE LLP				KIM, PAUL L	
PATENT P.O. BOX				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247			2857		
				DATE MAILED: 09/23/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant	(s)					
	10/805,066	10/805,066 BUTTERS, BENNETT M.						
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	Art Unit					
	Paul L Kim	2857	1					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover s	heet with the corresponde	ence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however y within the statutory minim will apply and will expire SIX o, cause the application to be	r, may a reply be timely filed im of thirty (30) days will be conside (6) MONTHS from the mailing date ecome ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. §	e of this communication. 133).					
Status								
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 M	<u>larch 2004</u> .							
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.							
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is							
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 19	35 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213	3.					
Disposition of Claims								
 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4,6-13 and 15-21 is/are rejected. 								
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>5 and 14</u> is/are objected to.	· <u> </u>							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requireme	ent.						
Application Papers								
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.							
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	-							
a) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea	s have been receives have been receivenity documents have	ed. ed in Application No e been received in this Na						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) No	erview Summary (PTO-413) per No(s)/Mail Date btice of Informal Patent Applicat her:	tion (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: The word "the" is repeated twice in part d and part i. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 6-9, 12, 16, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells.

With regard to claims 1 and 6-9, Wells teaches a system for detecting a material comprising: a data storage device (fig. 2, part 36), a detector assembly including a detector coil (fig. 2, part 10), signal conditioning components (fig. 2, parts 20, 30, & 32), and a computer (fig. 2, part 36) that further comprises a means for processing the signal by: placing a gas sample near a detector coil to generate an electromagnetic time-domain signal (fig. 2, part 14), conditioning the signal to convert the signal to an amplified signal (fig. 2, part 30), filtering the signal (fig. 2, part 32), cross-correlating the filtered signal (fig. 2, part 36), and determining whether the spectrum contains low-frequency signal components that are characteristic of the selected material (col. 7, lines 1-5). Wells does not specify a frequency range for data sets that are passed by the

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filter and are cross-correlated. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use a frequency range between DC and 50KHz, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or working ranges involves only routine skill in the art (In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955)).

With regard to claims 12, 16, and 19-21, Wells teaches a method and system for detecting a material comprising: placing a gas sample near a detector coil to generate an electromagnetic time-domain signal (fig. 2, part 10), conditioning the signal to convert the signal to an amplified signal (fig. 2, part 30), filtering the signal (fig. 2, part 32), cross-correlating the filtered signal (fig. 2, part 36), and determining whether the spectrum contains low-frequency signal components that are characteristic of the selected material (col. 7, lines 1-5). Wells does not specify a frequency range for a data set that are passed by the filter and are cross-correlated. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use a frequency range between DC and 50KHz, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or working ranges involves only routine skill in the art (In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955)).

4. Claims 2-4, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells in view of Barnes.

Wells does not teach detecting a fluid-like material in a sample tube wound around by a coil. Barnes teaches a method for determining chemical properties of fluid

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in a tube by electromagnetic means (abstract). Since Wells and Barnes are both within the art of property detection of materials using a coil, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify Wells so that properties of fluid are determined, in order to derive the benefit of a flexible system that can detect the properties of fluid as well as gas.

5. Claims 10, 11, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells in view of Gethner et al.

Wells does not specify identifying frequencies of signal components in the spectrum whose cross-correlations have a statistical measure above background noise. Gethner et al teaches determining properties of samples using electromagnetic means in which signal components in a spectrum that have a statistical measure above background noise are identified (abstract) and compared to an added average of frequency spectra (col. 47, lines 33-37). Since Wells and Gethner et al are both within the art of property detection of materials using an electromagnetic means, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify Wells so that statistical measures are used in identification, as taught by Gethner et al, so as to derive the benefit of a highly accurate analysis system.

Allowable Subject Matter

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6. Claims 5 and 14 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but

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would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the

base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Hannah et al teaches a method of operating a spectrometer to

determine properties of a sample.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Paul Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-2217.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Marc Hoff can be reached on 571-272-2216. The fax phone numbers for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for

regular communications and for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-

0956.

PK

September 15, 2004

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800